SHRI K. MOHANAN: The hon. minister cannot put a counter-question to the hon. Member.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: You change your seats.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: While answering, a Minister cannot put a question to a Member.

SHRI PUTTAPAGA RADHAKRISHNA: The Minister is making a joke of the whole thing.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: I did not require a reply from him. It is only to stress my point that it is the duty of the State Government to protect the interests of agricultural labour. It is their duty to see that they are not bonded. The Government of India has a scheme for the identification, release and rehabilitation of the bonded labour. This is implemented by the Ministry of Labour. The Government of India is financing the State Governments, but it is the duty of the Stae Governments to see that they are are not bonded.

SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE: Madam, it is a very important question which the hon. Member has raised. One aspect of the impact of the drought situation has been brought out. This is applicable in the case of other drought-affected States also. It is not ordinarily bonded labour business. Temporarily, these people are drafted away elsewhere and they suffer there. The Centre has to look into this aspect of the problem. This has to be dealt with by the Centre.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: Madam, when the Government of India provides money for employment generation, this aspect is taken into consideration. Why they become bonded? Because there is no work and, therefore, the contractors exploit them. In order to free them from the clutches of the contractors, we provide employmnet by giving money to the State Governments. This is one thing. Another thing is that. the Ministry of Labour has a scheme of identification, release and rehabilitation of bonded labour.

SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE: Can you cover everybne? The contractors lure them to other States. Would you advise those States to look after all of them? Can you provide employment to each and everyone? Therefore, the contractors are able to lure them.

SHRI PUTTAPAGA RADHAKRISHNA: Madam, I raised the question about the contract labour. The Minister is talking about the bonded labour. My district has what are known as Palamur labour. They work in various places; in Gujarat, in Maharashtra, in Orissa etc They are taken to Arab countries also. Is it not the job of the Central Government to provide employment to them and to look after their welfare?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: Government of India has a special scheme but this is to be implemented through the State Governments only. And, whenever the contract labourers are going to foreign countries, the Government of India is certainly looking into it. But, within the State, it is the duty of the State Government to do that.

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: No; it is not within th State. It is inter-State movement.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Next Question, please.

PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA: This is with regard to the movement of labour from one State to another... *(Interruptions)*.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Next Question. Question No. 469. Mr. Kapil Verma.

Shortage of DMS milk, ghee and butter

*469 SHRI KAPIL VERMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is a shortage of milk, ghee and butter of the Delhi Milk Scheme;

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government propose to increase the prices of milk, ghee and butter of the DMS, and if so, what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b) The average per day supply of milk by Delhi Milk Scheme (DMS) in July, 1987 was higher than in July, 1986. However, in August, 1987, the supply of milk by DMS has been slightly less compared to the same month during the last year.

DMS was, however, not able to maintain the supply of ghee and butter during July and August, 1987 at the same level as during the corresponding period of last year.

The above shortage is mainly on account of non-availability of fresh milk in adequate quantities from the drought affected neighbouring States.

(c) A proposal for increasing the sale price of DMS milk is under consideration. There is, however, no proposal to increase the sale price of ghee and butter at present.

SHRI KAPIL VERMA: Madam, the people of Delhi are suffering greately because of the shortage of milk and the position particularly with regard to ghee and butter is much worse. It is very strange that this is happening under the very nose of the Government in the national capital. Even in the privileged colonies of MPs, the position of ghee and butter is very bad. You can walk into the Central Hall in Parliament House and you can see at the DMS counter long queues of people standing and many people approaching the Members of Parliament for slips.

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: All the butter is used by the Congressmen !

SHRI KAPIL VERMA: So, Madam, I would like to know what the exact quantity of milk supplied now is compared to the corresponding period of last year, that is, during July and August. Similarly, I would like to know what the position is with regard to the supply of ghee and butter during July and August this year compared to the corresponding period of last year. I would also like to know what alternative arrangements the Government has made in case of shortage? If there is drought, what are the alternative arrangements which the Government has made like importing milk from other countries to meet the needs of Delhi?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: Madam I would like to give the month-wise figures so that the honourable Member will appreciate the position. In January 1986, the quantity distribud was 2.97 lakh litres. As against this, in January 1987, it was 3.61 lakh litres. In February, the position was better because in February 1986, it was 3 lakh litres while in February 1987 it was 3.67 lakh litres. In March also, the position was better. It was 3.08 lakh litres in 1986 while in March 1987, it was 3.72 lakh litres. In April 1986, it was 3.25 lakh litres while in April 1987, it was 3.99 lakh litres. It increased slightly. In May 1986, it was 3.31 lakh litres while in May 1987, it was 3.95 lakh litres. In June 1986, it was 3.32 lakh litres while in the same month of 1987, it was 3.80 lakh litres. In July 1986, it was 3.54 lakh litres while in July 1987, it was 3.61 lakh litres. In August 1986, it was 3.62 lakh litres. For August of this year, I will get the figures only later.

SHRI KAPIL VERMA: What is your estimate per month?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: I cannot give the estimate because there is no point in giving any rough estimate since it will be the same quantity of the previous year. So far as increase in the supply is concerned, I depend mainly on raw milk which I receive from the neighbouring areas, particularly from Rajasthan and Haryana and Punjab and parts of Uttar Pradesh. There is a great shortfall

in the liquid milk and, therefore, there is the shortage at present. But since the last three or four days, I am receiving more quantity of milk and I am sure that in the coming day we will be getting the same quantity and there will be no difficulty for the people of Delhi. But, at the same time, the Delhi people also should be ready to pay more prices to the farmers. If they want better quality of milk, if they want wholesome milk, then they should pay wholesome prices also.

SHRI KAPIL VERMA: What about ghee and butter?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: These are secondary. The first is fresh milk.

SHRI KAPIL VERMA: My second supplementary. He says that there is a proposal to increase the sale price of DMS milk and there is, however, no proposal to increase the price of ghee and butter at present. I find that the quality of milk is going down while the Minister goes on increasing the price. I want to know, what is the exact proposal for increasing the price and what are the reasons for increasing the price?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: I cannot say now because it is at the proposal stage.

श्री अश्विनी कुमार : उपसभापति महोदय, दिल्ली देश की राजधानी है और और यहां दूध और घी तथा मक्खन की कमी हो रही है और दाम बढ रहे हैं यह सर्वविदित है। इसका कारण मन्त्री महोदय ने बताया कि जो सूखे की स्थिति है उसके कारण यह हो रहा है। आज भगवान की कृपा से वर्षा हुई है, हाउस के अन्दर भी वर्षा हो रही है। यह शुभ लक्षण हैं। परन्तु इस वर्षा से चारा कितना बढ़ेगा और घी और दूध की क्या स्थिति होगी क्या इसका आंकलन मंत्री महोदय ने किया है ? आगामी महीनों के अन्दर यह कमी न हो और अगर कमी होती है तो उसकी पूर्ति के लिए कोई और सप्लीमैंटरी योजना सरकार के पास क्या है और जो दाम बढ़ रहे हैं उनको रोकने के लिए सरकार की क्या योजना है ?

श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाणा : उपसभापति महोदया, चारे की पूर्ति के लिए हमने योजना बनाई है और कांटेनजेंसी प्लान बना कर के राज्य सरकारों को भेजा गया है और उसके मुताबिक काम भी हो रहा है। बारिश आने से चारे की समस्या बिलकुल कम हो जाएगी और दूध भी ज्यादा मिलेगा। मैंने पहले ही यह कहा है कि तीन चार दिन से सप्लाई बढ़ रही है और मैं समझता हूं कि हर रोज थोड़ी थोड़ी बढ़ती रहेगी क्योंकि अभी जो लोग अपने मवेशियों को दूर ले जा रहे थे उनको वहीं पर चारा मिलने की वजह से वे अब वहीं पर रहते हैं और फिर दूध की सप्लाई भी करते हैं। दाम यदि हम किसानों को ज्यादा देना चाहते हैं तो हम को दिल्ली वालों के लिए दूध के दाम बढ़ाने ही पड़ेंगे। किसान को कीमत देनी है दूध की और दिल्ली वालों को दूध चाहिए तो किसानों को कम दाम देना यह कहां का न्याय है ? **(व्यवधान)**

श्री लाल कृष्ण आडवाणी : आप किसान को भी ज्यादा दाम नहीं देंगे और दूध के दाम भी बढ़ायेंगे।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उपसभापति, महोदया, यह तो गांव वालों और शहर वालों को लड़ाना चाहते हैं।

श्रीमती शान्ती पहाड़िया : उपसभापति महोदया, मैं मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहती हूं कि दूध की जो कमी होती जा रही है इसके साथ साथ क्या दुधारु पशुओं पर ध्यान दिया जा रहा है, क्या उनकी आबादी बढ़ाने के लिए कोई योजना सरकार के पास है ?

श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाणा : उपसभापति महोदया, पशुओं की आबादी को बढ़ाने के लिए हमारा प्रोग्राम है ब्रीडिंग का और पशुओं की हैल्थ अच्छी रहे इसके लिए भी हमारा प्रोग्राम है। पशुओं को अच्छा और न्यूट्रिशियस चारा मिले इसके लिए भी हमारा प्रोग्राम है। तो कम्पोजिट पालिसी पशुओं की ईल्ड को अच्छा बनाने के लिए और बढ़ाने के लिए गवर्नमेंट की है।

SHRI BIR BHADRA PRATAP SINGH: Madam. Deputy Chairman, we had an ambitious plan in this country that along with the green revolution we will usher in white revolution and if this is the milk condition in Delhi, what conditions can be anticipated in the whole country? The danger will be that like soft drinks, multinationals would try to exploit the situation in this country. I can tell you that attempts are on to see that if you are not able to supply milk, Western countries will try to dump their powder milk and the result would be that our dream of white revolution would prove to be a mirage. So, will you kindly take sufficient precautions not to allow these big multi-nationals to dump their milk powder like soft drinks and destroy our objective of white revolution?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: Madam, the Government policy is not to allow any multi-national to pump its products here. This is a canalised item and it is canalised through NDDB which monitors it, which takes care of it. But we require the cooperation of the hon. Members for this because the multi-nationals are trying from all corners.

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : महोदया मंत्री जी अच्छा और टैक्टफुल जवाब देने में बहुत माहिर हैं। जवाब इन्होंने दिया है कि दिल्ली में दूध की कीमत बढ़ाने की योजना है। सरकार को यह भी ध्यान में रखना चाहिए कि क्या दिल्ली के लोगों की क्रय शक्ति बढ़ गयी है ? अगर क्रय शक्ति नहीं बढ़ी है आम आदमी की, मिडिल क्लास की तो क्यों कीमत बढ़ानी उचित है ? इसलिए मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार घटी हुई क्रयशक्ति जो इन्होंने इन्फलेशन करके घटा दी है, घाटे के बजट के द्वारा 30 परसेंट क्रय शक्ति घटा दी है देश की, उसको मद्देनजर रखते हुए क्या दिल्ली डेयरी को कारपोरेशन है उसको सब्सिडी देने का सरकार का विचार है, पार्ट "अ"।

दूसरा है क्योंकि इन्होंने कहा कि पिछले साल की अपेक्षा इस साल जुलाई अगस्त में दूध कुछ कम है, फिर भी इनके दिमाग में कोई बात नहीं आई। हर साल दिल्ली की आबादी इतनी बढ़ती है, उस बाढ़ के अनुरूप में आपको दूध को मेकअप करना पड़ेगा। आबादी कितनी बढ़ती है इसका इस्टीमेट आपके पास होना चाहिए और उसी अनुरूप में आपको दूध के प्रोडक्शन का घाटे के समय में इंतजाम करना चाहिए। पार्ट "बी"।

"सी" डाउट की स्थिति में 2 रुपए किलो भूसा मिल रहा है तो भूसे के इंतजाम के लिए क्या सरकार कोई इंतजाम कर रही है ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: Madam, so far as sub idising of milk is concerned, even today it is subsidised. The cost of production of toned milk in 1987-88 is Rs. 4.15 per litre, whereas we are selling it at Rs. 3.30. So far as standard milk is concerned, it is Rs. 4.78, and we are sellingg it at Rs. 4.50. So far as double-toned milk is concerned the cost price is Rs. 3.90. As against that we are selling it at Rs. 2.70. So it is already subsidised. Because of subsidy, there is a loss every year and the loss is increasing. In 1983-84 it was Rs. 9.06 crore, in 1984-85 it was Rs. 9.50 crore, in 1985-86 it was Rs. 7.66 crore and in 1986-87, it was Rs. 7.40 crore. These losses are due to the subsidy we are giving to the dairies because they are selling at a price lower than the cost of production of milk. Therefore Delhi people are today getting subsidised milk. But this subsidy has some limit and we cannot increase it, as the prices are increasing. So we have to restrict it; therefore the price has to be changed.

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : "सी" पार्ट है। दो रुपये किलो भूसा मिल रहा है उसका क्या इंतजाम कर रहे हैं।

उपसभापति : श्री जे० पी० यादव।

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि दिल्ली में जो दूध सप्लाई करते हैं उसमें पाउडर मिल्क या बटर मिल्क, आपको जो निःशुल्क मिलता है, उसका क्या प्रोपोरशन है और कच्चा मिल्क जो मिलता है उसका क्या प्रोपोरशन

है। जो दूध मुफ्त में मिलता है उसके दाम क्या हैं और जो दूसरा दूध है उसके क्या दाम हैं ?

श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाणा : जब जब फ्रेश मिल्क नहीं मिलता है तब हम मिल्क कंबाइन करते हैं बटर आयल से और एस० एम० पी० से। अभी जब फ्रेश मिल्क की कमी है तब वह प्रोपोरशन बढ़ता है और जब फ्रेश मिल्क ज्यादा मिलता है तो यह प्रोपोरशन कम हो जाता है... (व्यवधान) वह कोई भागते नहीं हैं।

प्रोपोरशन का फिगर वे चाहते हैं कि कितना रोकंब इन मिल्क है कितना फ्रेश मिल्क है।

I will supply to the hon. Member. The figure is not available with me now.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

दूध उत्पादन के लिए विश्व बैंक और यूरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय से सहायता

*463. **श्री घनश्याम सिंह :** क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विश्व बैंक और यूरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय की संयुक्त समिति ने हाल ही में सलाह दी है कि दूध के उत्पादन में वृद्धि के लिए भारत को दी जाने वाली सहायता बन्द कर दी जाए ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और यह सहायता मिलती रहे इसके लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

कृषि मंत्री (श्री जी० एस० ढिल्लों) : (क) विश्व बैंक के मूल्यांकन मिशन ने मार्च-अप्रैल, 1987 के दौरान भारत का दौरा किया, जिसमें यूरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय के दो सदस्य शामिल थे। मिशन का इस प्रकार का कोई सुझाव नहीं था कि सहायता देना बंद कर दिया जाय।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Bread manufacturing units in Delhi

*464. SHRI T. R. BALU:
SHRI V. GOPALSAMY:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) how many major bread manufacturing units are there in Delhi, their names and production capacity;

(b) how much flour is being allotted to each of these units and what is the quality of the flour allotted to each of them;

(c) whether there is any quality control for flour;

(d) whether Government are aware of the fact that some of the units are being closed and if so, what are the reasons therefor; and

(e) what steps are being taken to ease the situation in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) to (e) There are 4 major bread manufacturing units in Delhi, their names and installed production capacities are as under:—

Name of the Unit	Production capacity per day (in standard loaves of 400 gms.)
1. M/s Modern Food Industries Ltd.	1,40,000
2. M/s Britannia Industries Ltd.	3,03,750
3. M/s Blue Bird Enterprises Ltd.	65,000
4. M/s Chand Fabricators (P) Ltd.	70,000